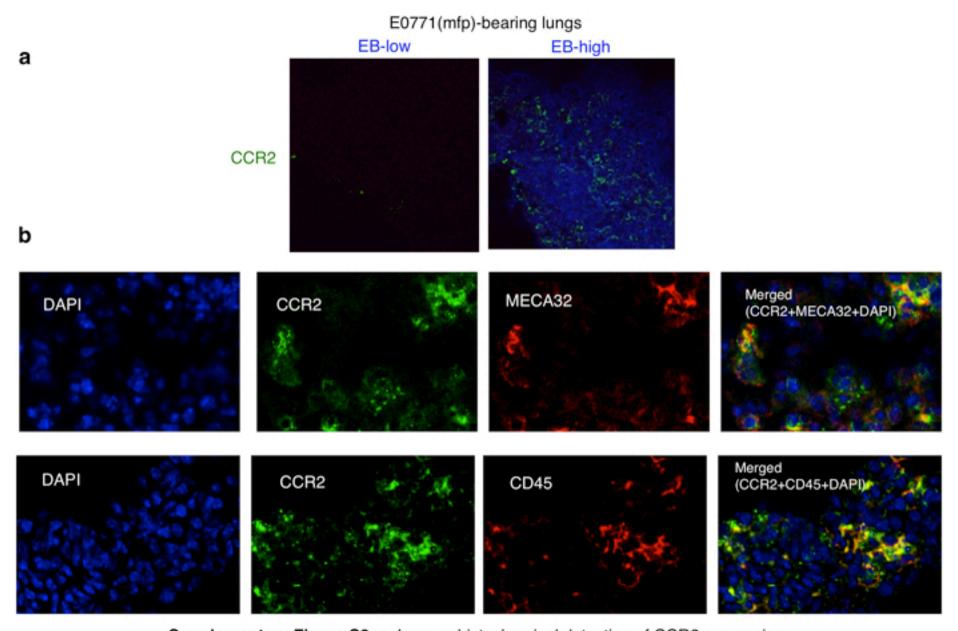
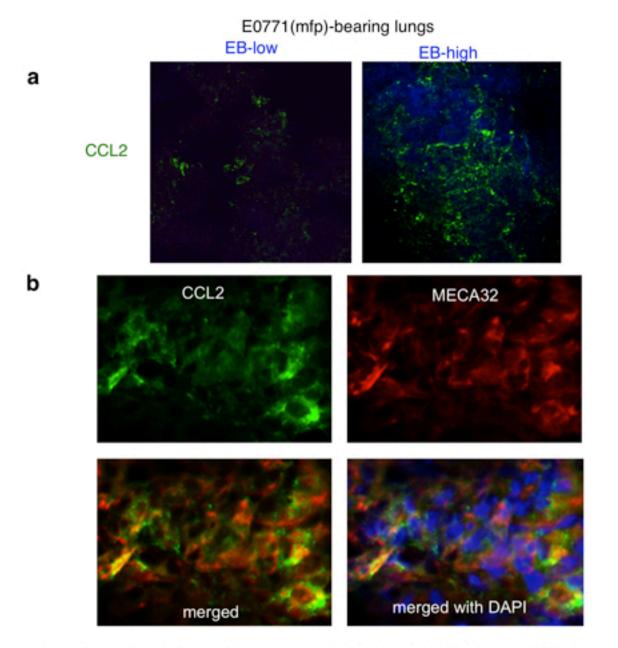


Supplementary Figure S1. A list of the receptors which were significantly up-regulated in LLC-bearing mouse lungs. a. A comparison of the gene expression level between tumor-bearing- and non-tumor-bearing- mouse lungs shown as fold changes (brown). b, The fold changes of mRNA levels in regions between Evans Blue (EB)-high leakage and EB-low leakage in tumor-bearing mouse lungs (numbers shown as green). CCR2 showed the highest value in the ratio of EB-high area in tumor-bearing over EB-low area in normal mouse lungs (numbers shown as red).

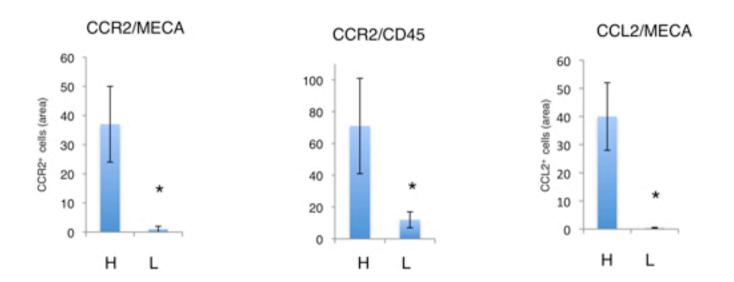


**Supplementary Figure S2. a,** Immunohistochemical detection of CCR2 expression (green) in Evans blue (EB)-high leakage region and EB-low leakage region of E0771-mammaly fat pad (mfp)-bearing mouse lungs. EB was detected at Cy5 channel (blue). **b**, MECA32 and CD45 expression in CCR2+cells.

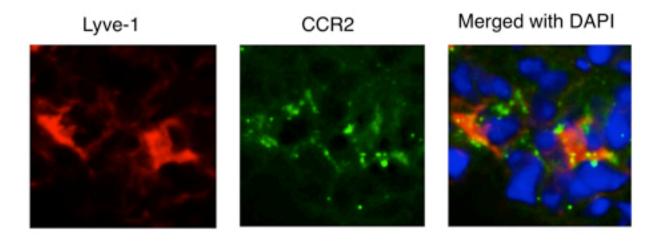


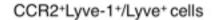
Supplementary Figure S3. a, Immunohistochemical detection of CCL2 expression (green) in Evans blue (EB)-high leakage region and EB-low leakage region of E0771-mammaly fat pad (mfp)-bearing mouse lungs. b, MECA32 expression in CCL2+-cells.

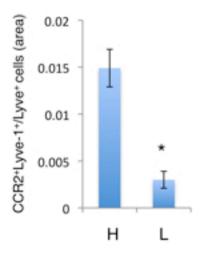
## E0771-bearing mouse lungs



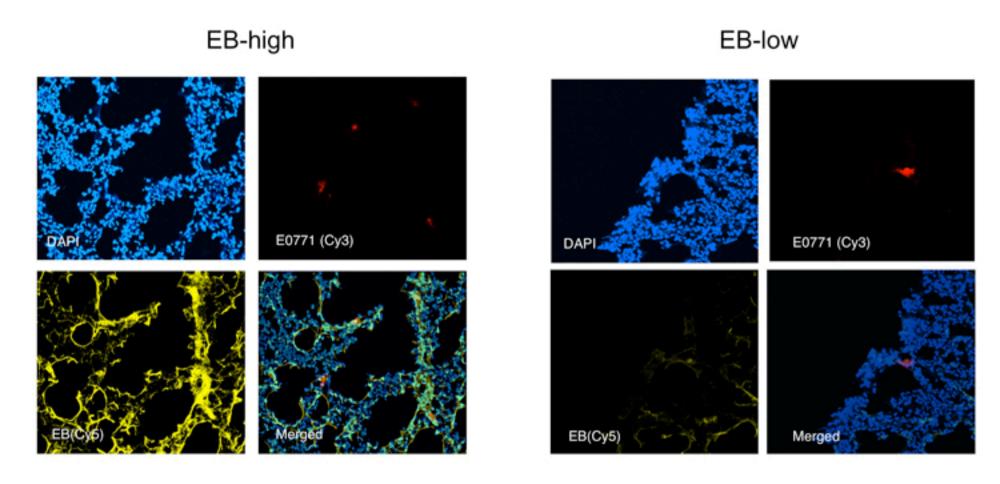
Supplementary Figure S4. Immunohistochemical quantification of CCL2 and CCR2 expression in an endothelial marker and leukocyte common antigen, MECA32-positive and CD45-positive cells respectively in the high-leakage area (H) or low-leakage area (L) of E0771-bearing mouse lungs. \*, P<0.05.





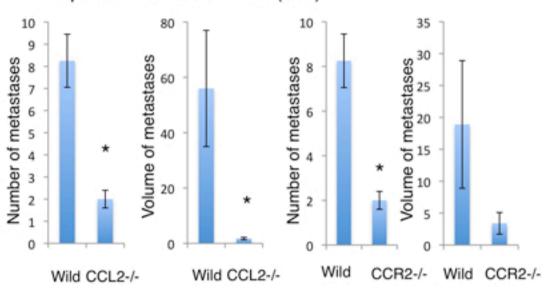


Supplementary Figure S5. Lyve-1+/CCR2+ cells (~1.5% among Lyve-1+ cells) in hyperpermeable regions (H) in E0771-bearing mouse lungs. n=6. P=0.0009



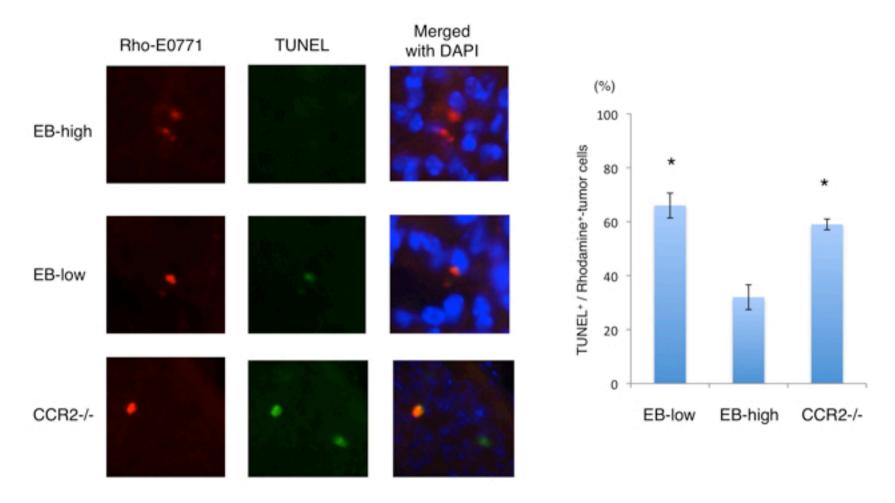
**Supplementary Figure S6**. Increase of rhodamine-labeled E0771 in hyperpermeable (EB-high) regions in E0771-bearing mouse lungs

## Spontaneous metastasis (3LL)

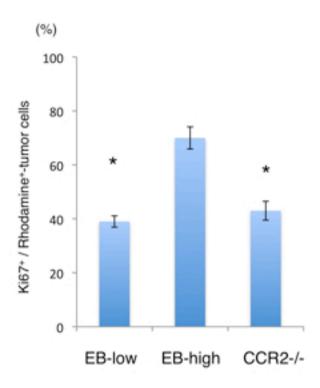


**Supplementary Figure S7.** The number and volume of metastatic nodules in wild-type, CCL2-/- or CCR2-/- mouse lungs 3 weeks after subcutaneous injection of highly metastatic Lewis lung carcinoma (3LL). n=4. \*, P<0.05.

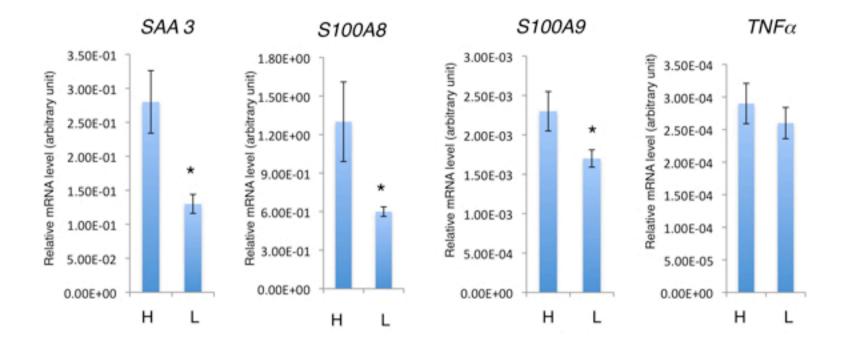




**Supplementary Figure S8.** Tumor cells show TUNEL signals in EB-low and EB-high area in E0771-bearing wild-type or CCR2-/- mouse lungs 72hrs after E0771 cell injection. **a**, Immunohistochemical detection of TUNEL signals (green) in rhodamine-labeled E0771 cells (red). **b**, Immunohistochemical quantification of TUNEL+/rhodamine+ cells. n=7. P=0.006

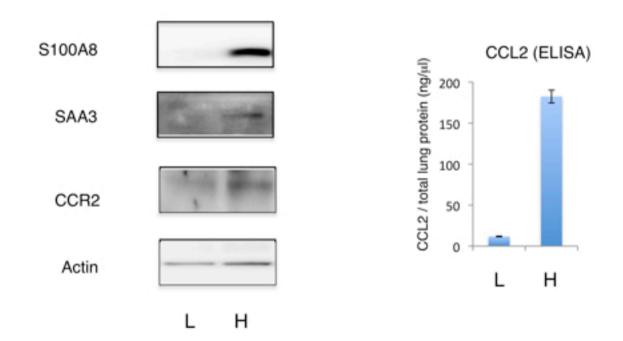


**Supplementary Figure S9.** Tumor cells show Ki67 signals in EB-low and EB-high area in E0771-bearing wild-type or CCR2-/- mouse lungs 72hrs after E0771 cell injection. Immunohistochemical quantification of Ki67+/rhodamine+ cells. n=7. P=0.002 (EB-low vs EB-high) and P=0.007 (EB-high vs CCR2-/-)

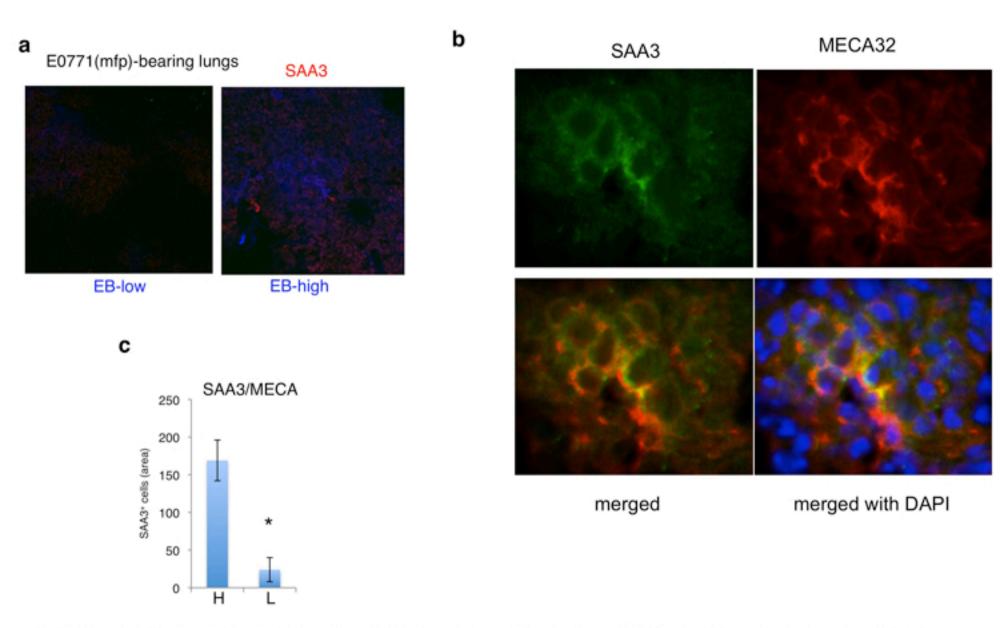


Supplementary Figure S10. The different expression of SAA3, S100A8, S100A9 and  $TNF\alpha$  between high- and low- permeable regions in E0771-bearing mouse lungs. The mRNA levels were detected by quantitative PCR and normalized by  $\beta$ -actin. \*, P<0.05.

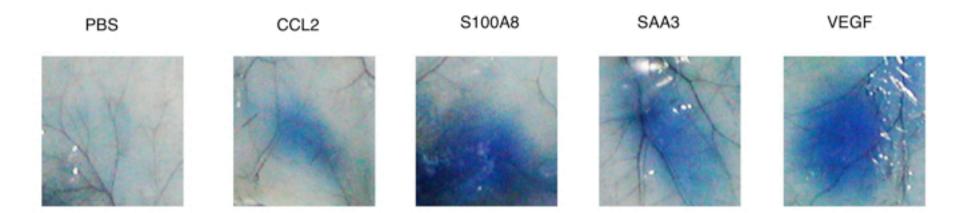
## Western blot



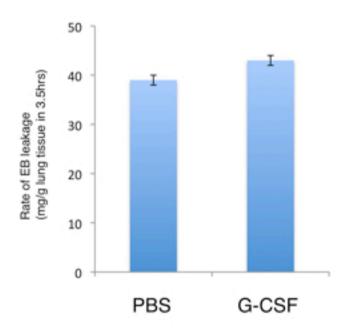
Supplementary Figure S11. Increased expression of S100A8, SAA3, CCR2 and CCL2 proteins in hyperpermeable (H) region



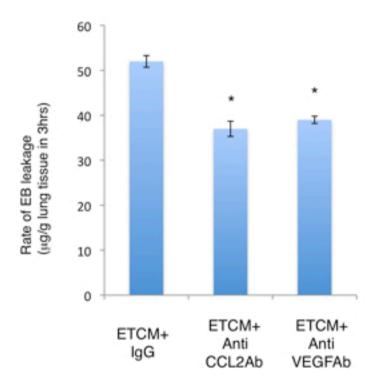
Supplementary Figure S12. a. Immunohistochemical staining of SAA3 proteins (red) in EB-high leakage region and EB-low leakage region of E0771-bearing mouse lungs. EB leakage was evidenced by blue signal. b, SAA3 (green) induction in MECA32+-endothelial cells(red) in EB-high regions. c. The quantitative difference of SAA3 expression in endothelial cells between the high- (H) and low- (L) leakage regions in E0771-bearing mice. \*, P<0.05.



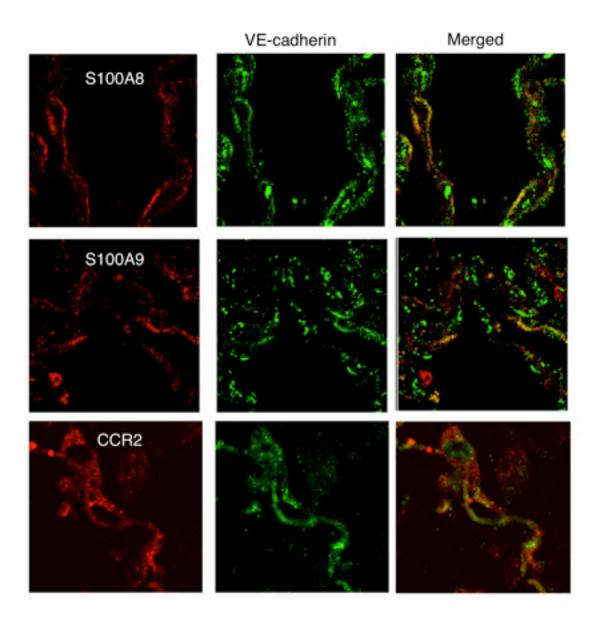
Supplementary Figure S13. Miles assay: representative permeability data in wild-type mouse 15 min after application of PBS, CCL2, S100A8, SAA3 or VEGF in the skin followed by EB intravenous injection.



**Supplementary Figure S14.** G-CSF-mediating lung permeability. EB-leakage was measured 3.5 after EB injection. n=6.



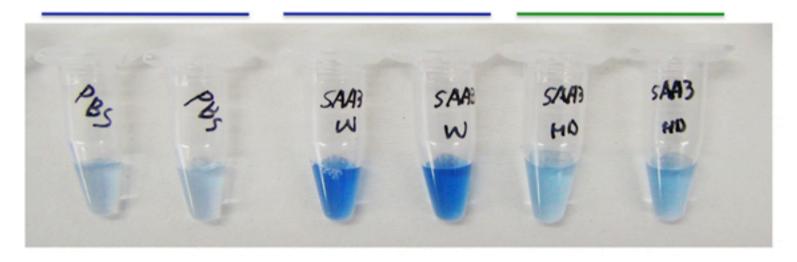
Supplementary Figure S15. Neutralizing anti-CCL2 antibody suppressed TCM-mediating lung permeability as same level as that by an anti-VEGF antibody. n=6
\*P<0.05



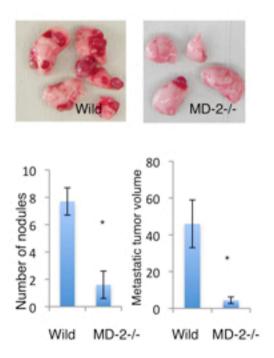
Supplementary Figure S16. Immunostaining of S100A8, S100A9 and CCR2 expression in VE-cadherin\*-endothelial cells in tumor-bearing human lungs

Control:C57BL6 (Wild-type)

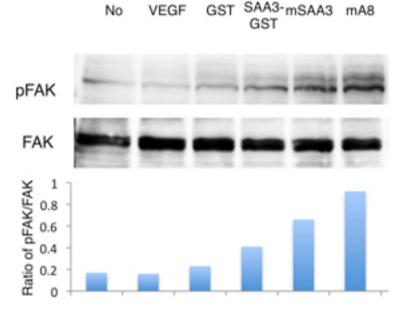
MD-2-/-



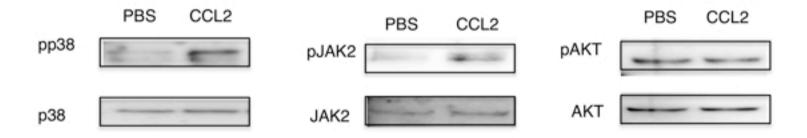
**Supplementary Figure S17.** Representative photographs of peritoneal leakage induced by murine SAA3 protein derived from mammalian cells in wild-type and MD-2-/- mice.



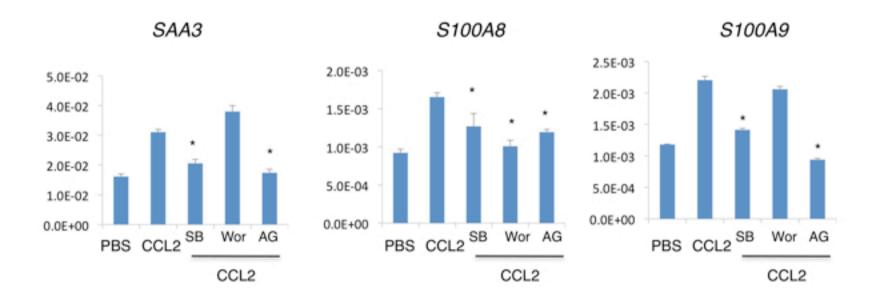
Supplementary Figure S18. Suppression of 3LL spontaneous lung metastases in MD-2-/- mice (n=5-7) .



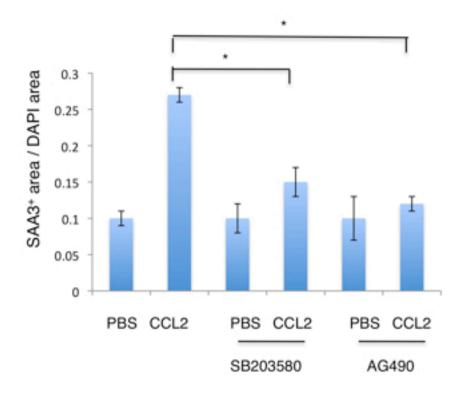
Supplementary Figure S19. Western blot showing phosphorylation of FAK (pFAK) and total FAK in murine TLR4/MD-2-overexpressing BaF cells stimulated with VEGF, SAA3 or S100A8 (A8). Both SAA3-GST (from E. Coli) and mSAA3 (from mammalian 293 cells) proteins with polymyxin B activated pFAK (upper panel). The intensity of the band of pFAK was normalized with total FAK (lower panel).



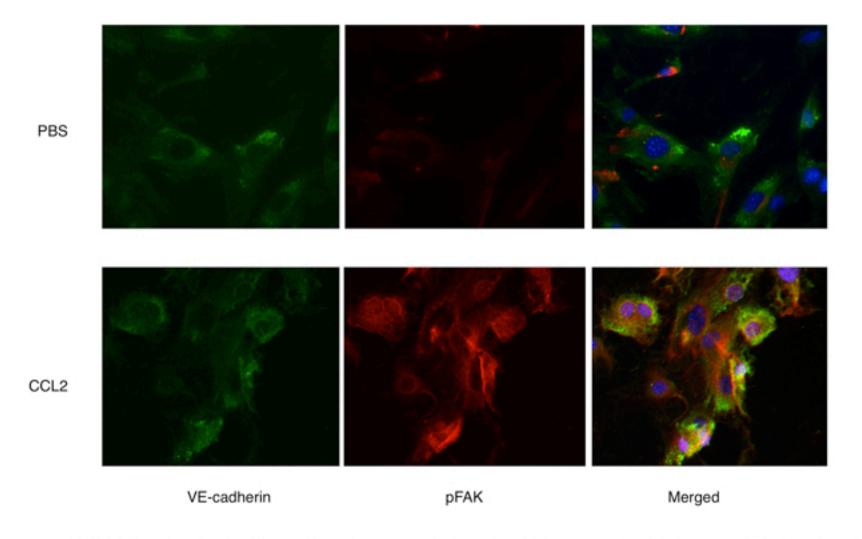
Supplementary Figure S20. CCL2 induced phosphorylation of p38 and JAK2 in CD31+/CD102+- lung endothelial cells. Western blot analysis for phosphorylation of p38, JAK2 and AKT.



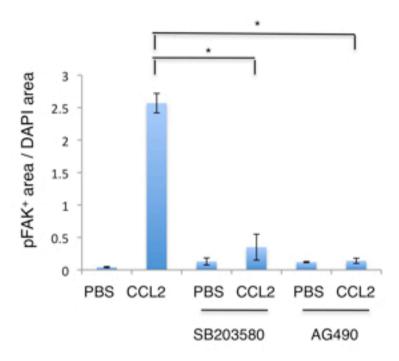
Supplementary Figure S21. SAA3, S100A8 and S100A9 expression via CCL2 signal cascade in lung endothelial (CD31+/CD102+) cells. SB203580 (2 $\mu$ M), Wortmannin (1 $\mu$ M) and AG490 (8 $\mu$ M) were used as inhibitors. The mRNA levels were detected by quantitative PCR and normalized by  $\beta$ -actin. n=3. \*P<0.05.



**Supplementary Figure S22.** Immunohistochemical quantification of SAA3 protein expression via CCL2 signal cascade in lung endothelial (CD31+/CD102+) cells. SB203580 or AG490 inhibited CCL2(100ng/ml)-mediated SAA3 expression. n=4-5. P<0.05.



Supplementary Figure S23. Immunohistochemical detection of FAK phosphorylation by CCL2 in lung endothelial cells CD31- and CD102-double positive endothelial cells expressed an endothelial specific marker, VE-cadherin.



**Supplementary Figure S24.** Immunohistochemical quantification of FAK phosphorylation signals via CCL2 signal cascade in lung endothelial (CD31\*/CD102\*) cells. SB203580 or AG490 suppressed CCL2-mediated pFAK induction.

n=4-5. P<0.05.

Figure 4b

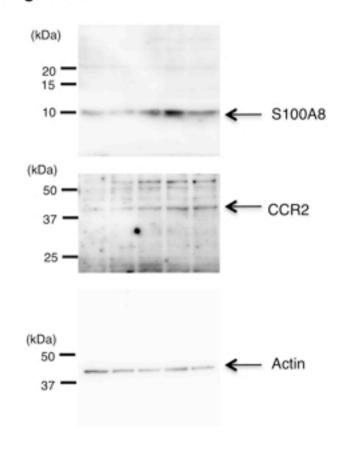
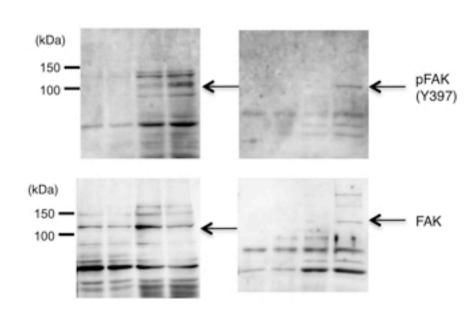


Figure 5h



# **Supplementary Figure S25 cont.**

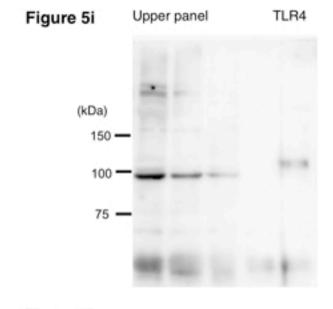
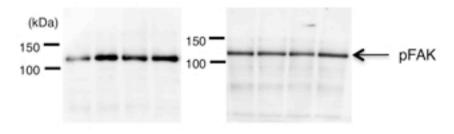


Figure 5j



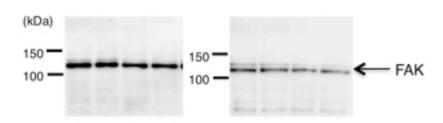
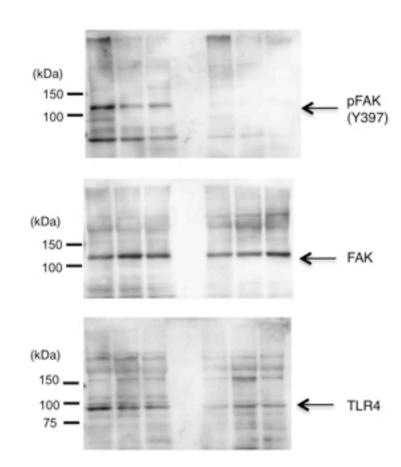


Figure 5i Lower panel



#### **Supplementary Methods**

#### Reagents

The tyrphostin AG490, SB202190, wortmannin, were purchased from Sigma. The anti-pJak2 (phosphoY1007+Y1008) Ab (ab32101) were from Abcam. The anti-pAkt (Ser473) Ab, anti-pP38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) Ab, anti-p38 MAPK Ab, anti-Akt Ab, and anti-Jak2 (D2E12) Ab were from Cell Signaling

**Miles vascular permeability assay** Potential stimulators of vascular permeability were intradermally injected into the flanks of C57BL/6 mice before the i.v. injection of EB dye in saline.

#### **Quantitative-PCR**

The following primers were used for the PCR:  $\beta$ -actin,

5'-TTCTTTGCAGCTCCTTCGTT-3' and 5'-ATGGAGGGGAATACAGCCC-3';

CCR2, 5'-AACAGTGCCCAGTTTTCTATAGG-3' and

5'-CGAGACCTCTTGCTCCCCA-3'; CCL2, 5'-ATGCAGGTCCCTGTCATGCT-3' and 5'-CTAGTTCACTGTCACACTGG-3'; S100A8,

5'-CCGTCTTCAAGACATCGTTTGA-3' and

5'-GTAGAGGCATGGTGATTTCCT-3'; S100A9, 5'-

GTCCAGGTCCTCCATGATGT-3' and 5'- GAAGGAAGGACACCCTGACA

-3'; SAA3, 5'-GTTGACAGCCAAAGATGGGT-3' and

5'-CCCGAGCATGGAAGTATTTG-3'; TNFα, 5'-ATGAGAGGGAGGCCATTTG-3' and 5'-CAGCCTCTTCTCATTCCTGC-5'; Fcgr2b,

5'-TCTTCCTTGAGCACCTGGAT-3' and 5'-CTCACGGACTTTGTGCCATA-3';

## Gpr65 5'-TGCTTGCCCTTTTGAATCTT-3'

and 5'-AAGCATCCCTCCAGAAACAG-3'; Pira1

5'-CGAGAGCTTCTGTGGTCCTT-3' and 5'-TACTGGACACCCAGCCTTTT-3';

Csf3r 5'-AGCAAAGTATGCCCAGGAAA-3' and

5'-ATGTCTACCTCATGGCCACC-3'; and Illr2

5'-TGGTGAAAGCAGAAACTCCA-3'

and 5'-AGGCAAGAAGCAGCAAGGTA-3'.